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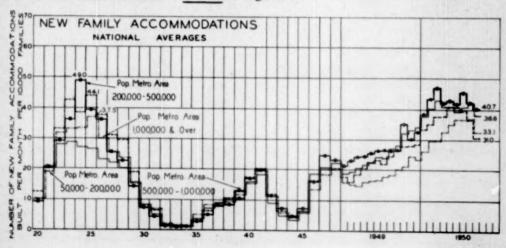
WILL REGULATION X TAKE A SECOND BITE ?

HE building boom, already weaving from the effects of the October 12 regulations, may receive another blow from the rumored amendments to Regulation X. If enacted, these amendments will place credit restrictions on the financing of multifamily construction and will close entirely the small loophole in the original regulation. Practically no multifamily construction has been started recently unless the builder could "borrow out," and since the convenient devices for "borrowing out" may be eliminated, new multifamily construction would come virtually to a standstill.

Our world position being what it is, we have probably seen the last of boom building for several years to come. As a matter of fact, our course toward very heavy armament production is now definite and within a few months builders may be wondering whether they can build up to the attenuated total allowed under present restrictions.

In our opinion the building industry may quite possibly find that in a comparatively short time the present restrictions are of minor importance to it. What seemed so drastic and so restrictive in view of our continued successes in Korea and the prospect of a peaceful settlement, now seems relatively insignificant alongside of the ominous news from Tokyo, Lake Success and Washington.

In studying the charts below and on the following pages, and looking back on the Boom of the Fifties, some of us will probably think, "It was a lot of fun while it lasted. I wonder how far it would have gone."



Private residential building in all metropolitan areas of the United States as defined by the 1940 Census is charted on the following pages. The 140 areas include all areas in which the central city has a population of more than 50,000.

In each city all suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated, have been contacted, and in all except fourteen it has been possible to include practically all of the suburbs within the metropolitan area. For example, the New York City figure includes the building in 305 suburban communities; Philadelphia, 154; Pittsburgh, 157; Chicago, 99; and Detroit, 65. In all, more than 2200 communities are represented on these charts.

On the charts the figures are expressed as the number of new family units provided per 10,000 families in each metropolitan area. In this computation, a single-family dwelling counts one, a two-family dwelling counts two, and a twenty-four family apartment counts twenty-four. All Federally subsidized slum clearance and war housing projects have been excluded; however, buildings privately built and financed with government loans are included on the charts.

The blue italicized numerals on each chart give the number of private new family accommodations built in the last three months for which figures are available; these are actual figures and are not adjusted for the number of families. The red italicized numerals give the corresponding figures for the corresponding period of a year ago.

It should be noticed that separate averages (medians) have been used for four groupings of metropolitan areas. The average number of new family accommodations built per month per 10,000 families is shown from 1920 to the present for metropolitan areas having from 50,000 to 200,000 people (the solid red line); for areas having from 200,000 to 500,000 people (the beaded red line); for areas having from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people (the dash-dot line); and for those areas having a population of over 1,000,000 (the dashed red line). Eighty areas fall into the first category; thirty-eight into the second; and eleven each into the third and fourth.

On each area chart is shown in red the national average for areas in its grouping in contrast to the blue line, which shows the figures for the specific area. The averages used on the area charts are medians. A median average is found by arranging the data in order of size and selecting the amount at the midpoint. Because a median average thus eliminates the influence of the two extremes, it gives a very good picture of the typical area in each group.

On the chart on page 563 we have also shown national averages for each of the groupings of metropolitan areas - (1) 50, 000 to 200, 000 population; (2) 200, 000 to 500, 000 population; (3) 500, 000 to 1, 000, 000 population; and (4) 1, - 000, 000 population and over. These averages should more properly be called arithmetic means. An arithmetic mean is obtained by adding the amounts of all the items and then dividing by the number of items. It will be noticed that the arithmetic mean, being influenced by areas with a greatly accelerated rate of new building, is above the median average of each of the groupings. The arithmetic means are given for each grouping in order that a comparison of new building on a volume basis may be made.

